

NEW YORK STATE AND NEW YORK CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS COVID-19 HEALTHCARE PROVIDER UPDATE

COVID-19 ORAL ANTIVIRAL TREATMENT, GENERAL UPDATES, AND CO-CIRCULATION WITH INFLUENZA

DECEMBER 16, 2021

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First Deputy Commissioner
New York State Department of Health

OUTLINE



RECENT EPIDEMIOLOGY, NYS & NYC



COVID-19 ORAL ANTIVIRAL TREATMENT



GENERAL UPDATES, AND CO-CIRCULATION WITH INFLUENZA

OUTLINE

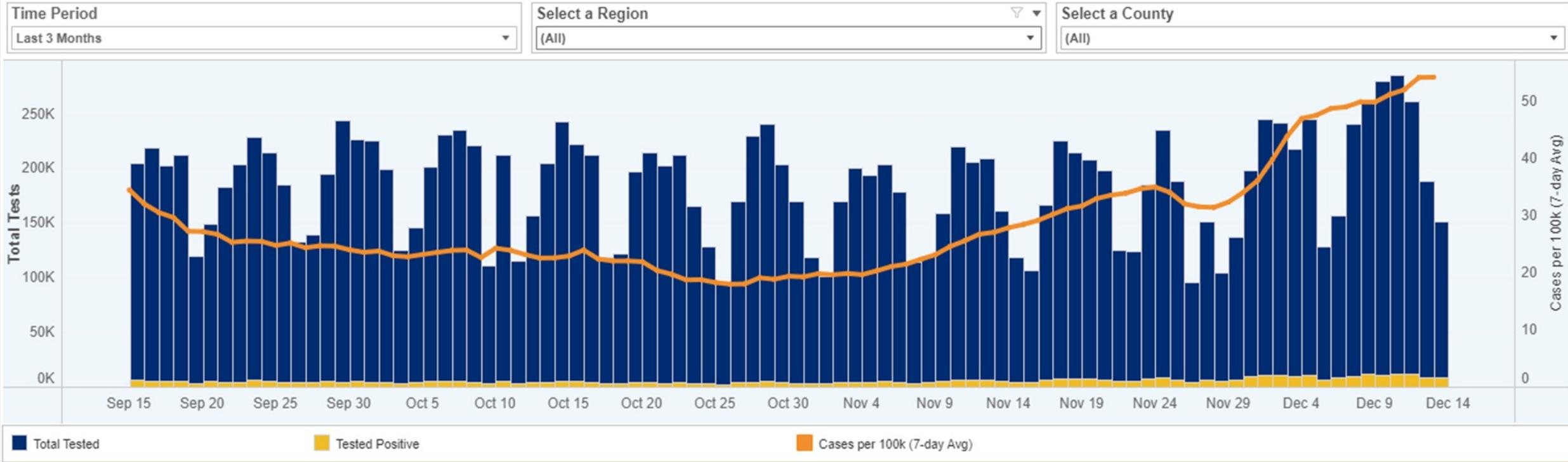


RECENT EPIDEMIOLOGY, NYS & NYC

Positive Tests Last 3 Months, All NY State Counties

Positive Tests Over Time, by Region and County

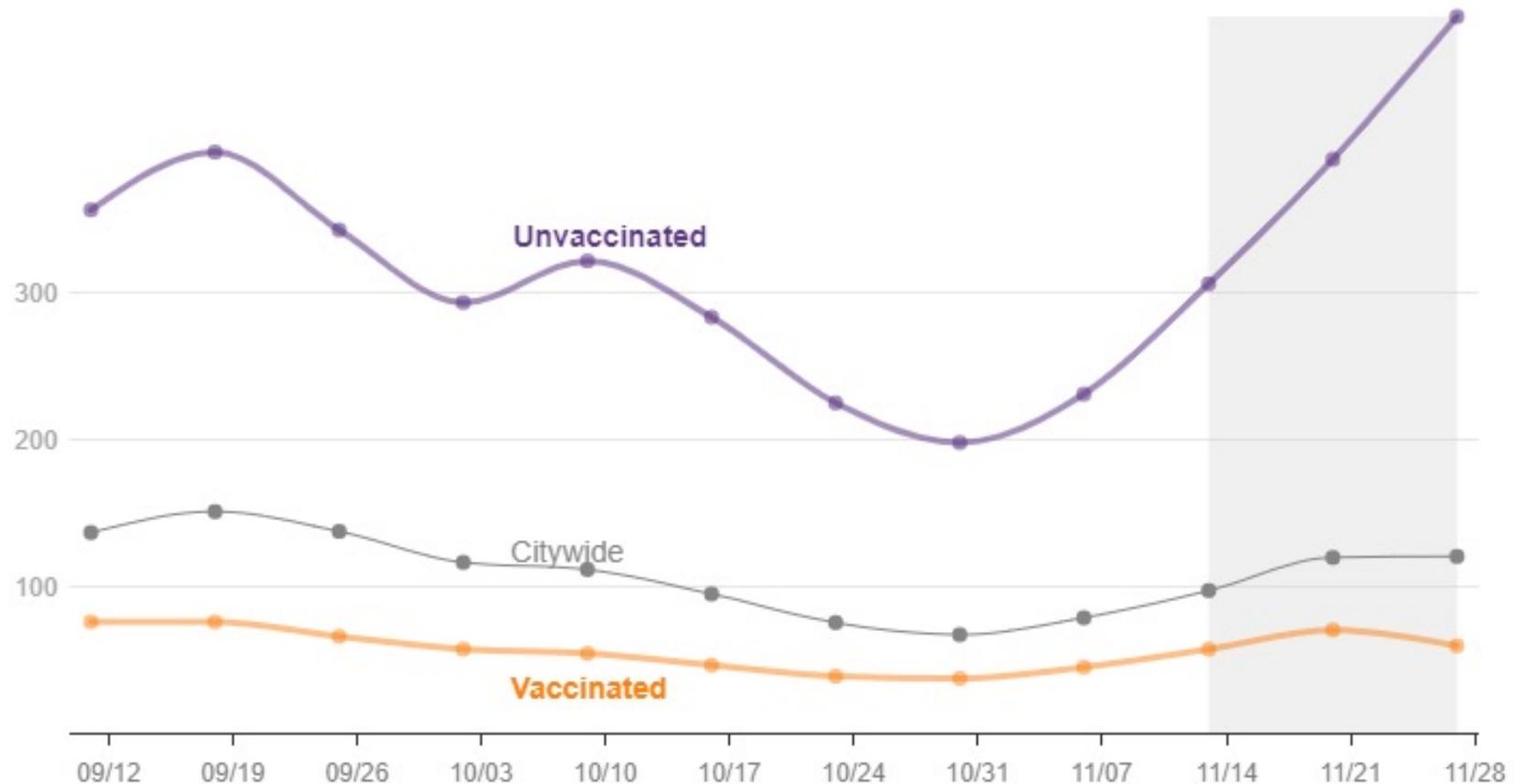
Testing data as of: 12/13/2021
Testing data last updated on: 12/14/2021



Weekly Case Rates by Vaccination Status, NYC

Cases per 100,000 people (for week ending on listed date)

Recent data may be incomplete.

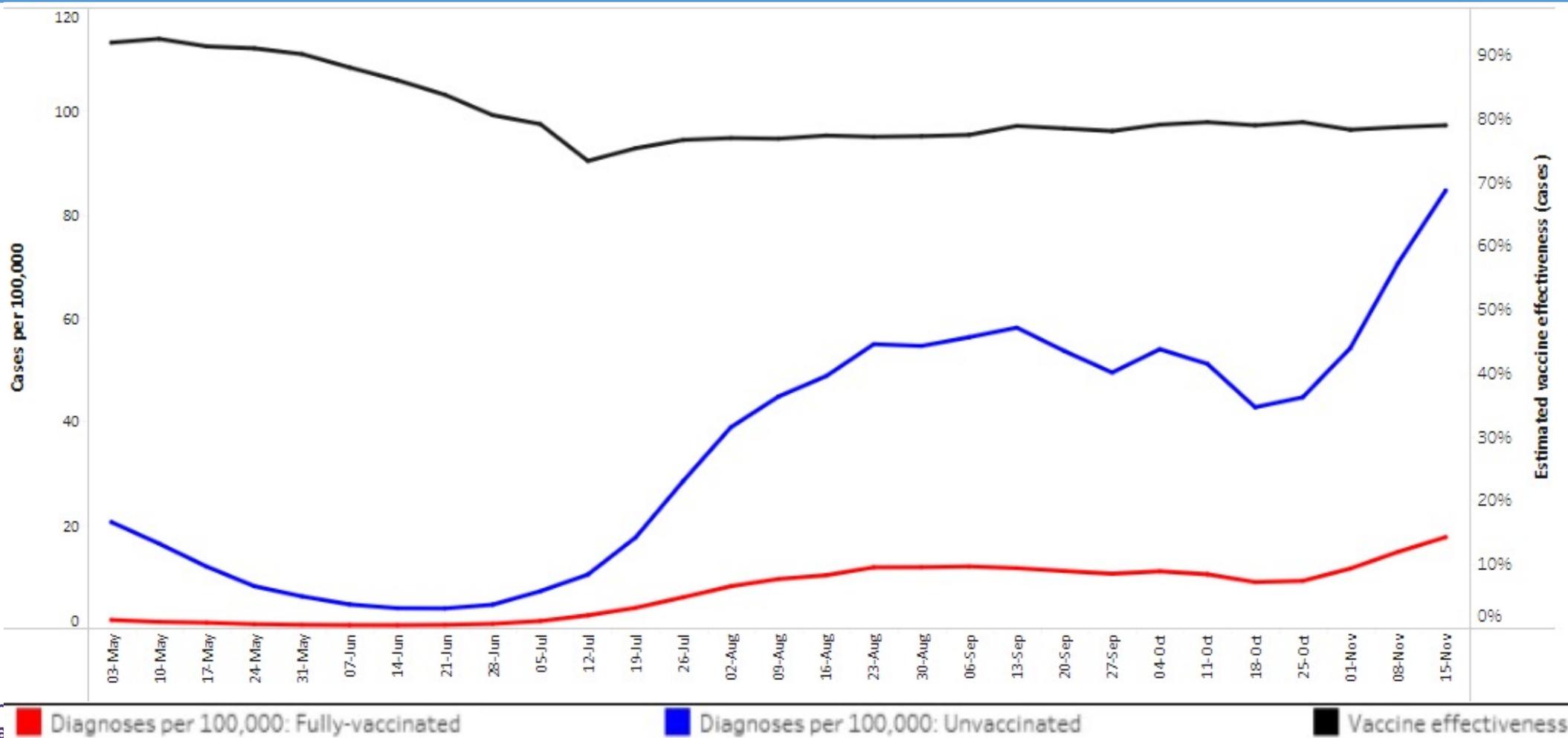


<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data.page#daily>

New Daily Cases by Vaccination Status, NY State

Adults 18 year and older

<https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/covid-19-breakthrough-data>



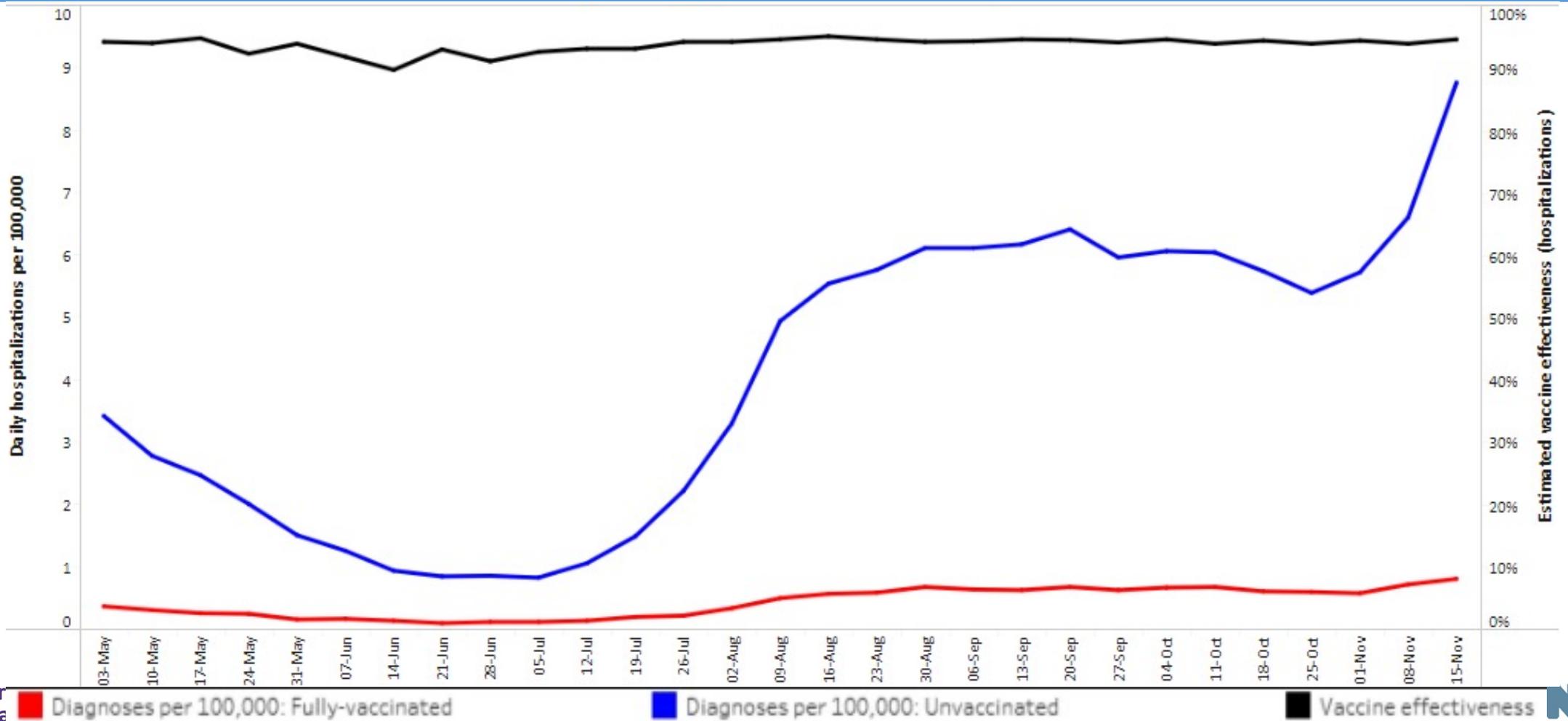
Department of Health



New Daily Hospital Admissions by Vaccination Status, NY State

Adults 18 year and older

<https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/covid-19-breakthrough-data>



Department of Health

Diagnoses per 100,000: Fully-vaccinated

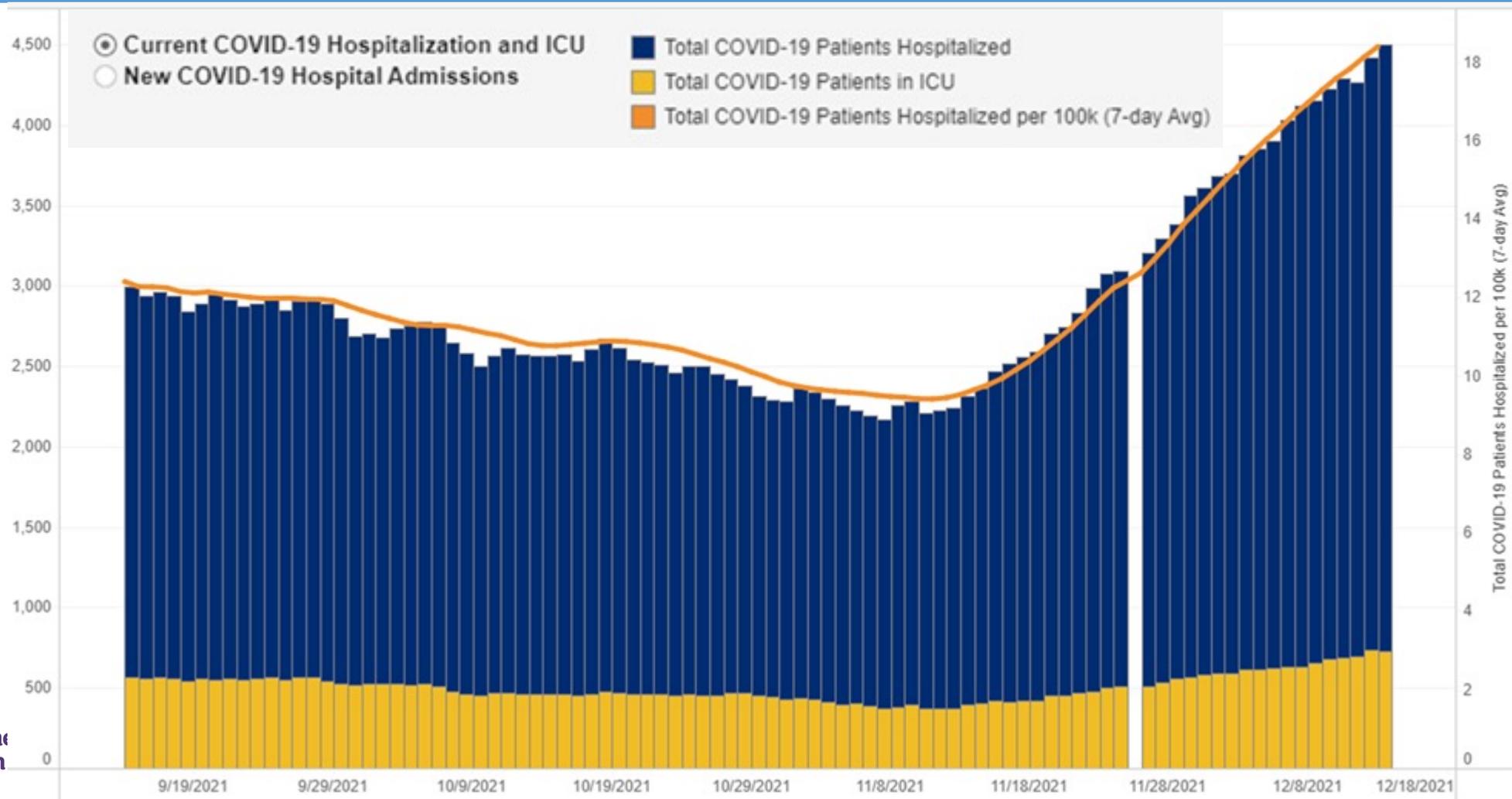
Diagnoses per 100,000: Unvaccinated

Vaccine effectiveness



Daily Hospitalization Summary, NY State

9/14/2021 – 12/13/2021

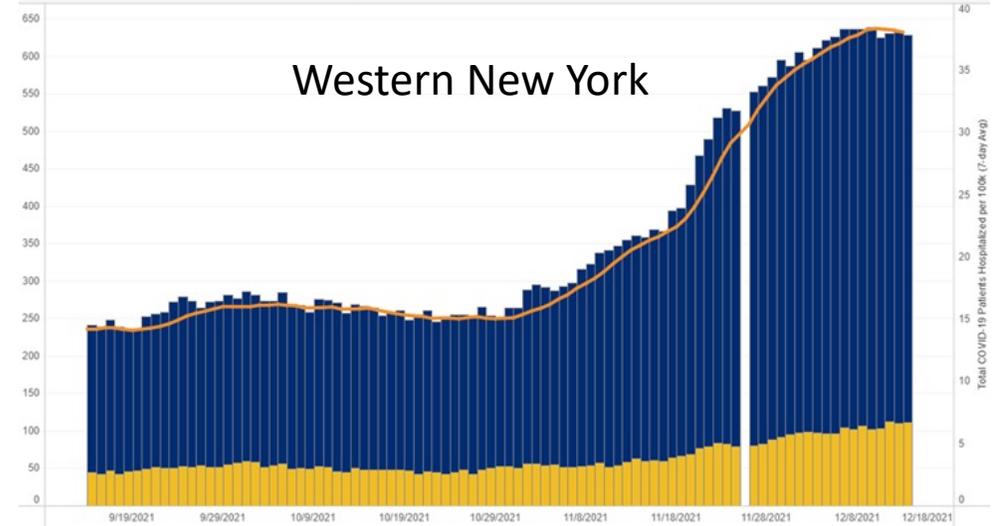
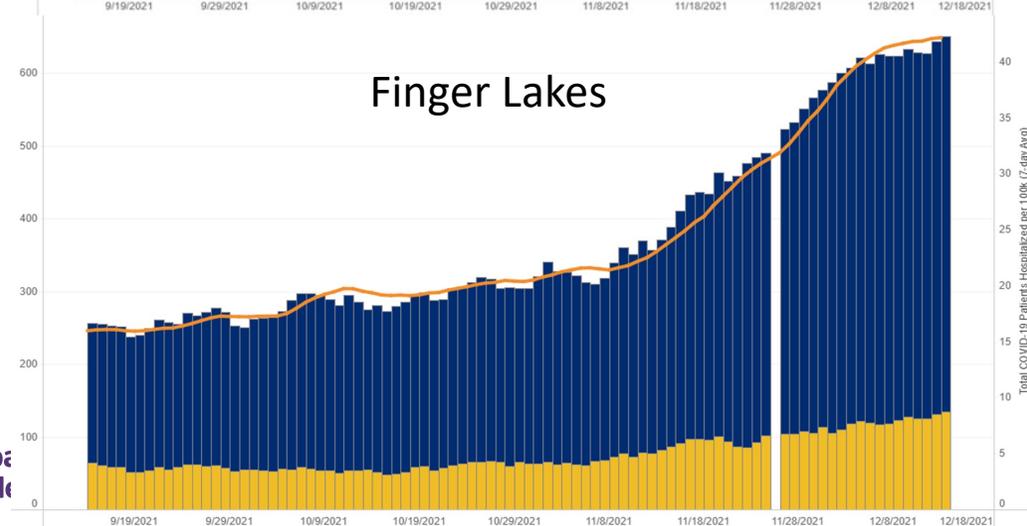
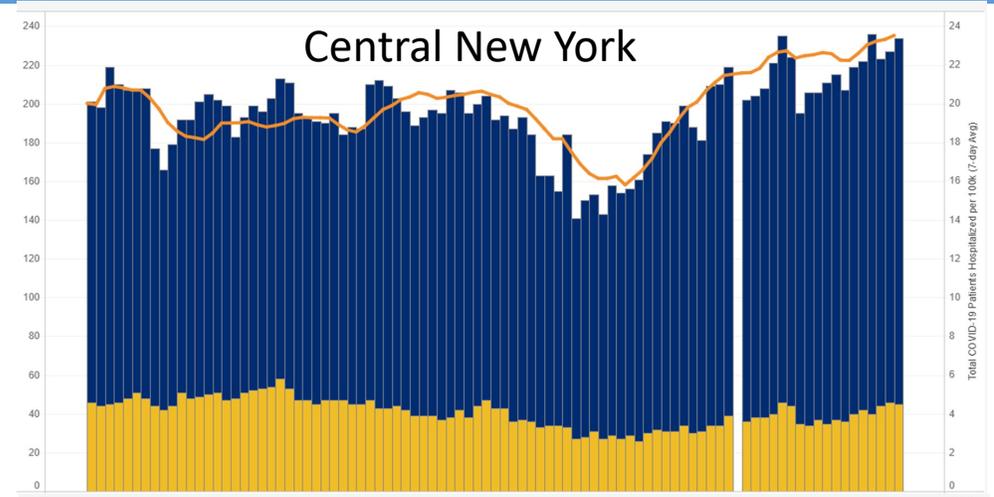
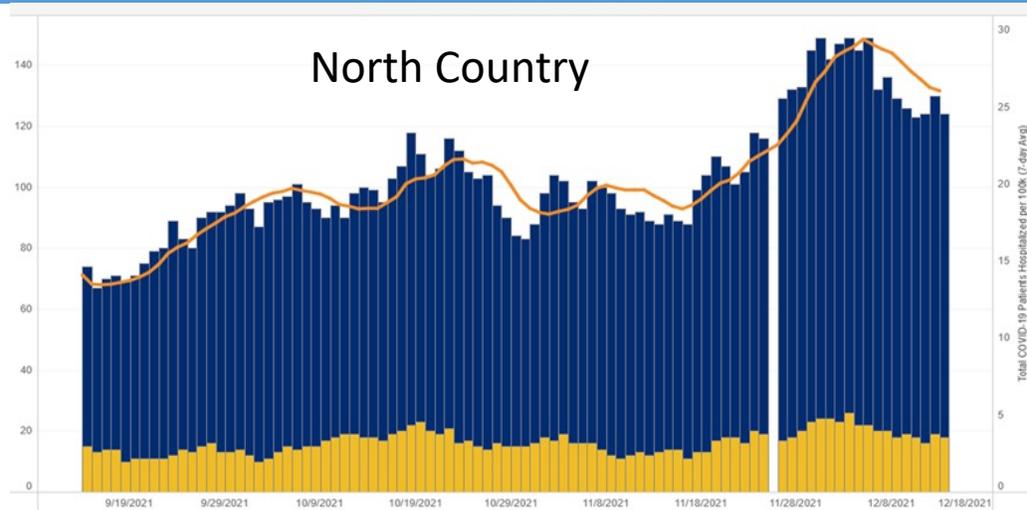


<https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/daily-hospitalization-summary>

Daily Hospitalization Summary by Region, NY State

9/14/2021 – 12/13/2021

- Current COVID-19 Hospitalization and ICU
- New COVID-19 Hospital Admissions
- Total COVID-19 Patients Hospitalized
- Total COVID-19 Patients in ICU
- Total COVID-19 Patients Hospitalized per 100k (7-day Avg)

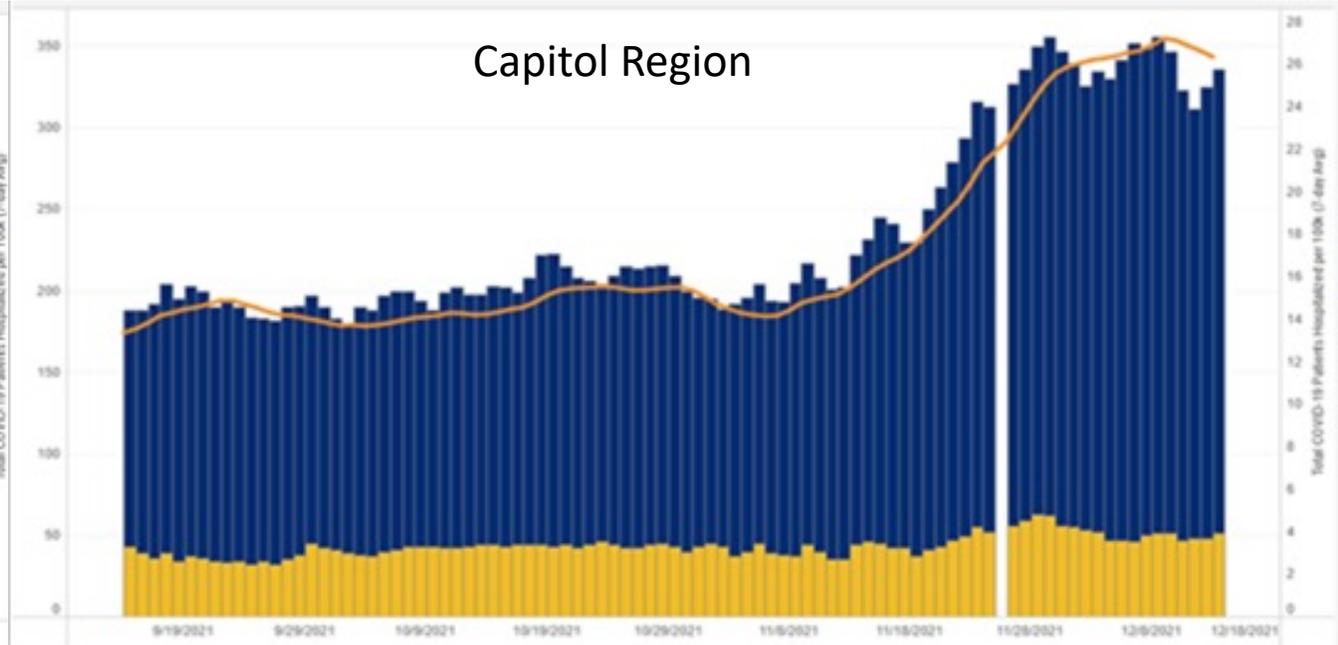
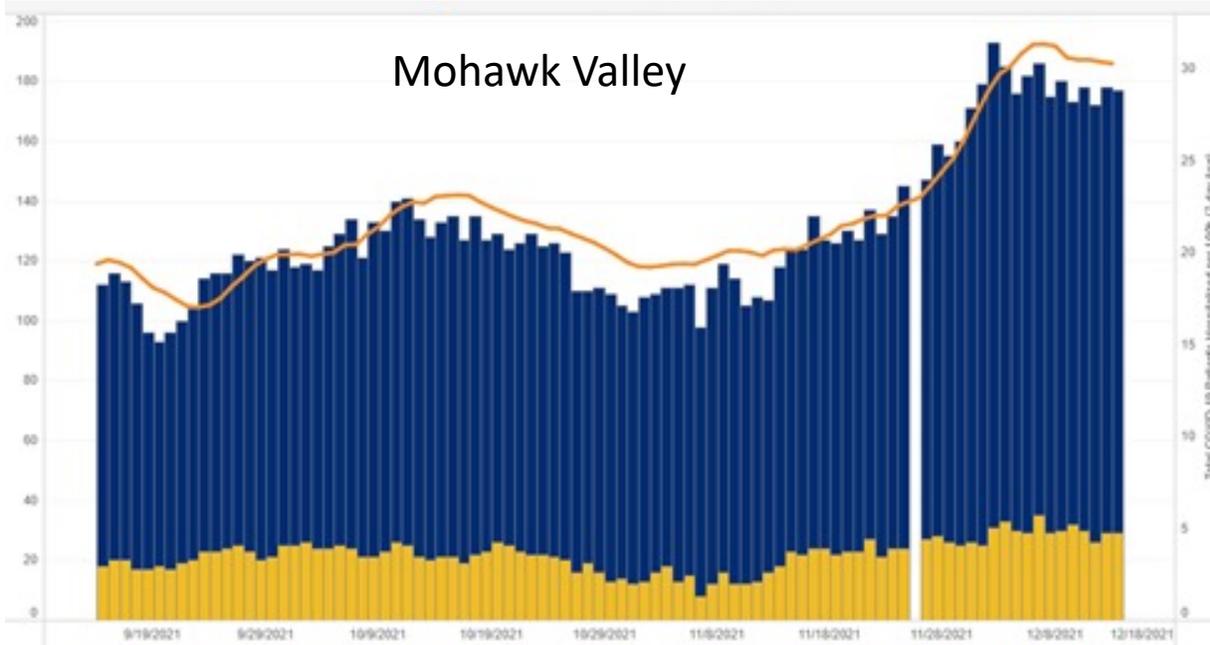


<https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/daily-hospitalization-summary>

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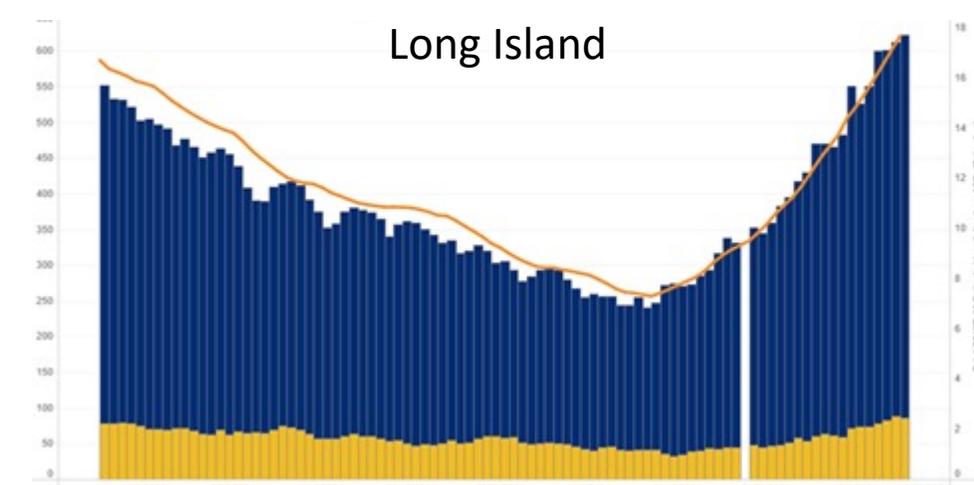
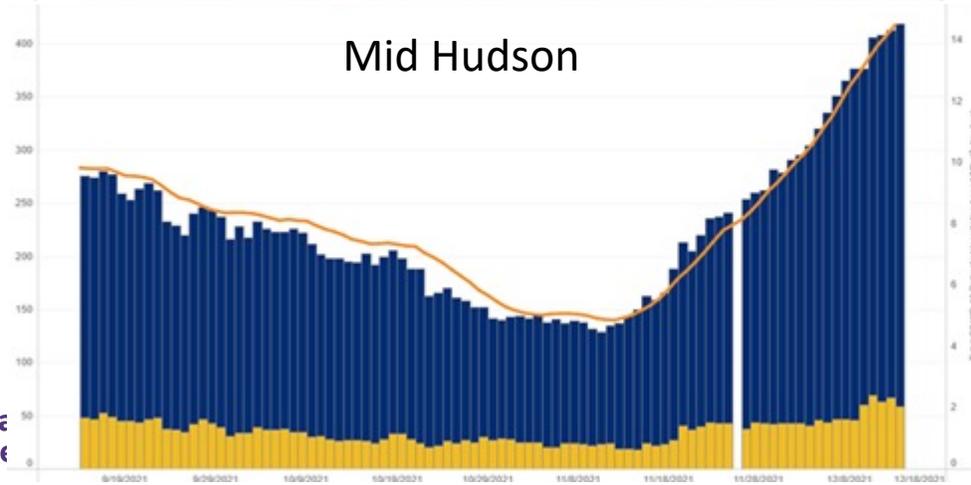
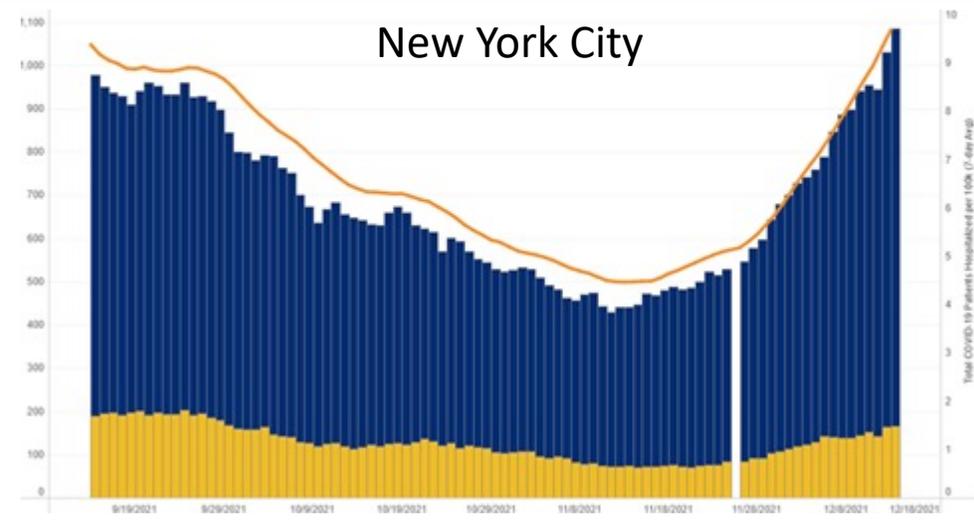
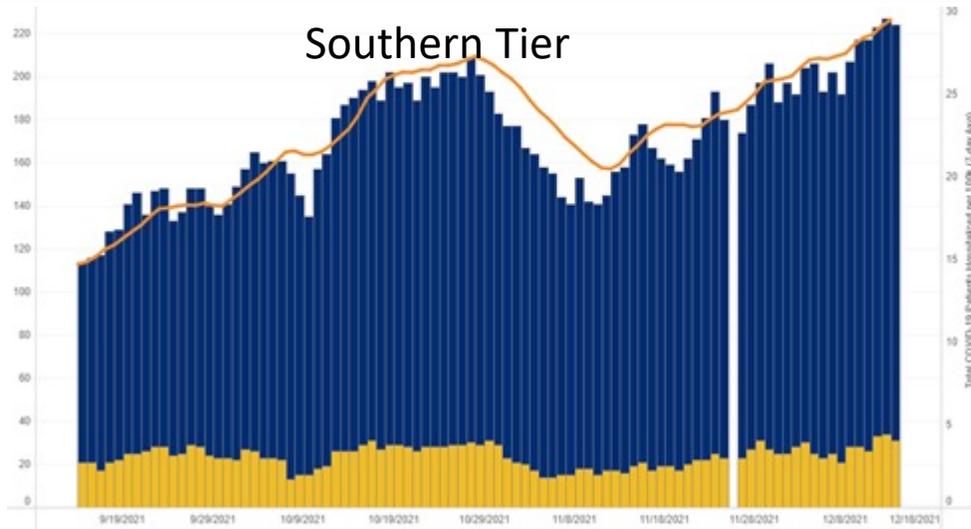


<https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/daily-hospitalization-summary>

Daily Hospitalization Summary by Region, NY State

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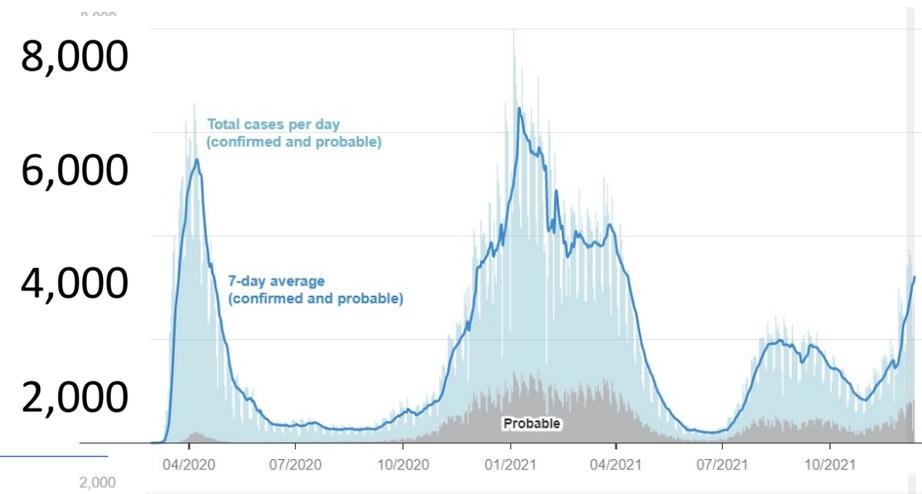


COVID-19, NYC, 3/1/2020-12/15/2021

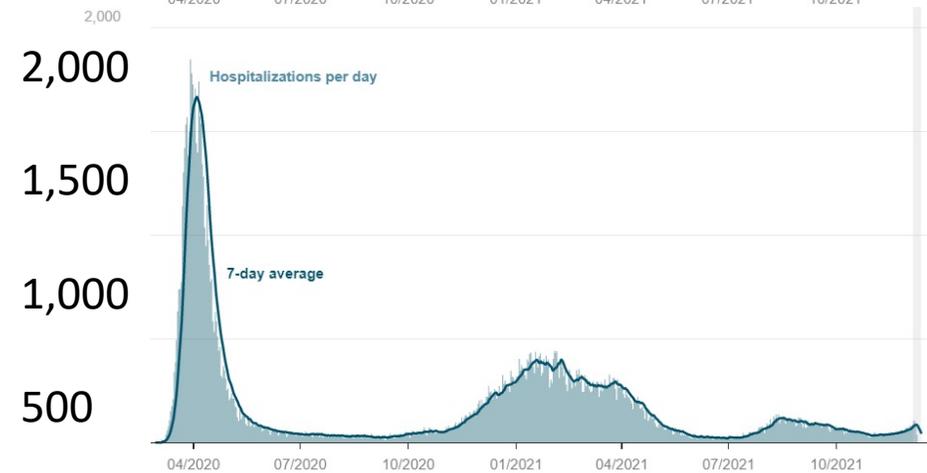
Figures:
Daily COVID-19 cases,
hospitalizations, and deaths

NYC Health Department, COVID-19 data
<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data-totals.page>

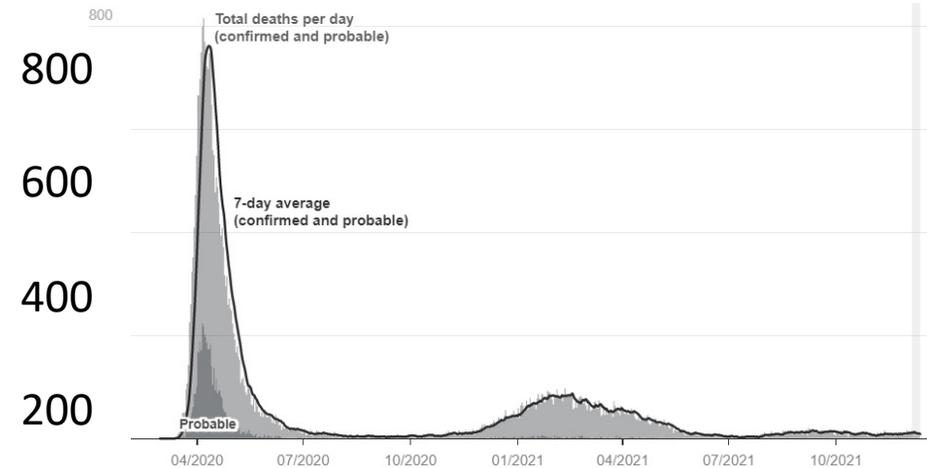
CASES



HOSPITALIZATIONS



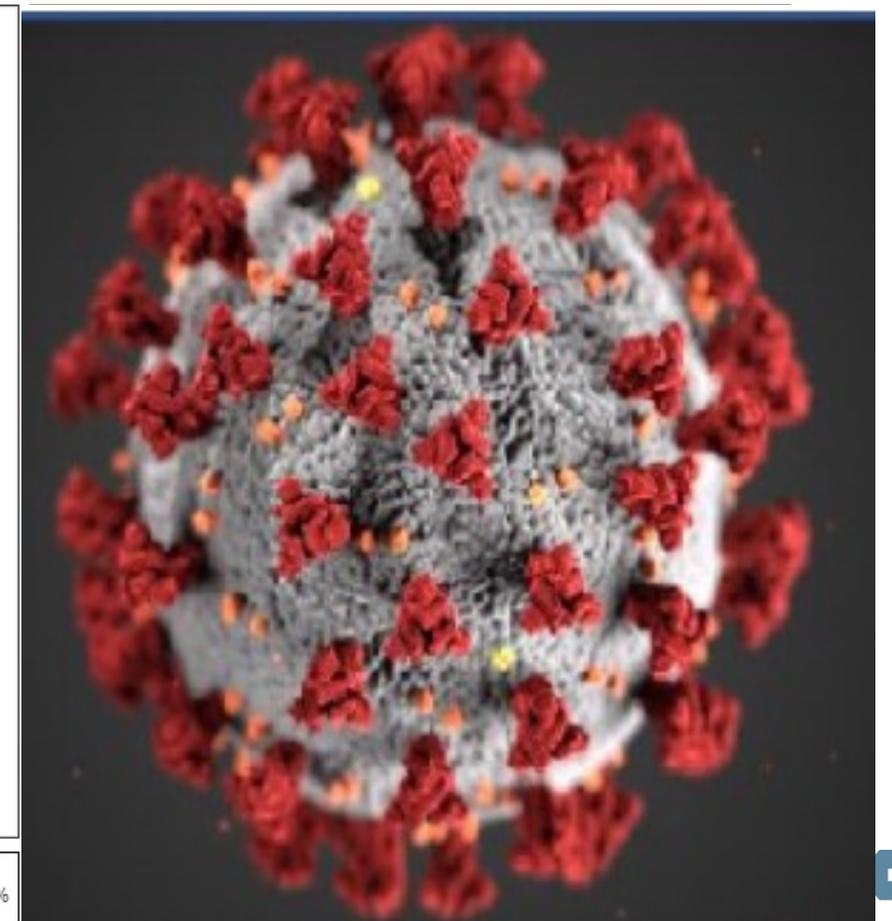
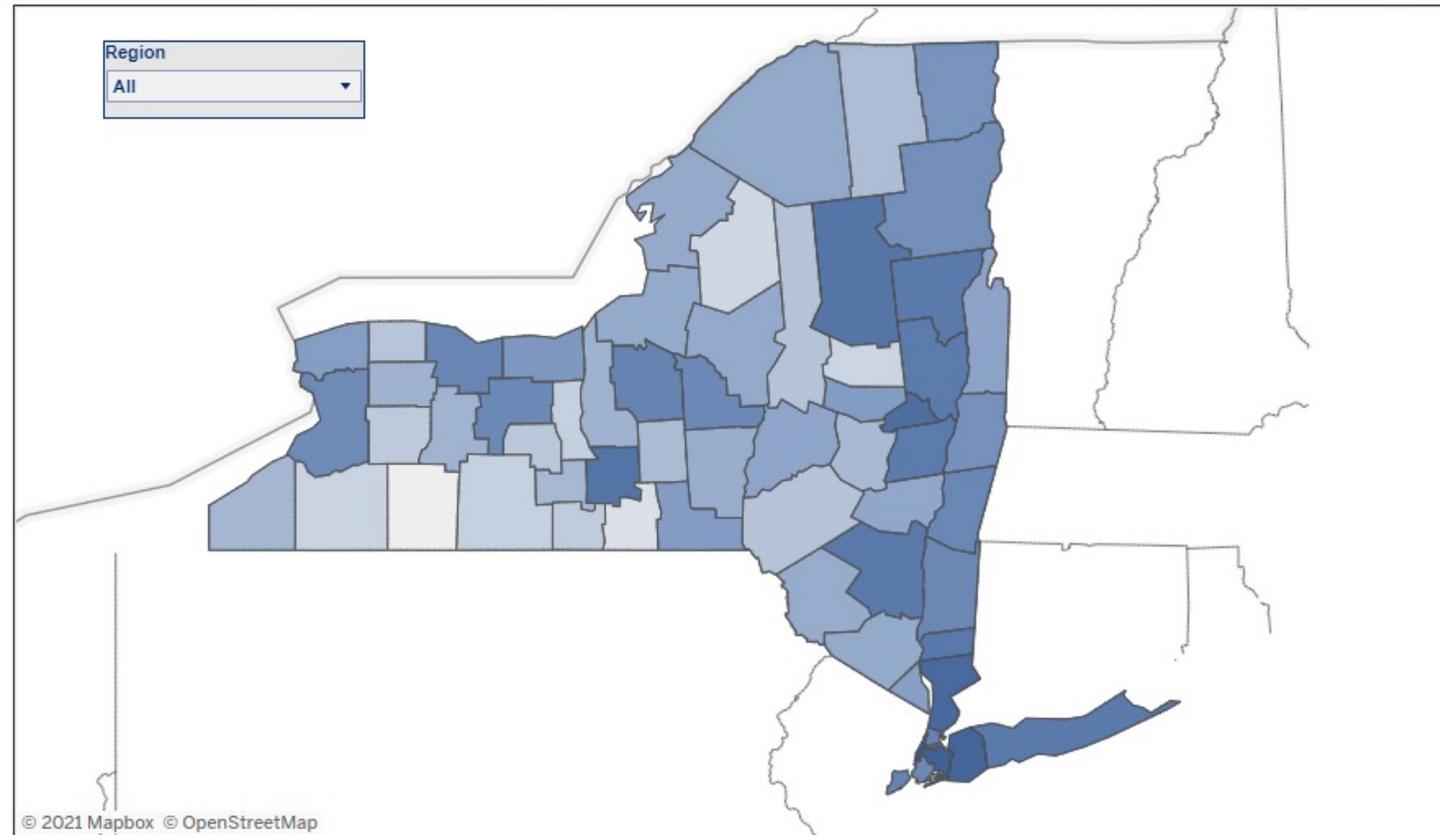
DEATHS



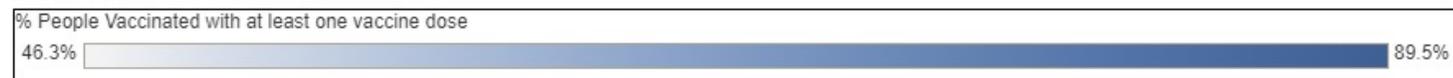
New York State COVID-19 Vaccine Tracker: Vaccination Progress to Date

Vaccine Data as of 12/14/2021 11 AM

People with at least one Vaccine Dose				People with completed Vaccine Series			
% of Total Population (CDC) ¹		% of 18+ Population (CDC) ¹		% of Total Population (CDC) ¹		% of 18+ Population (CDC) ¹	
81.1%		93.5%		70.5%		82.0%	
Total ²	% of Total Population ³	Age 18+ ²	% of 18+ Population ³	Total ²	% of Total Population ³	Age 18+ ²	% of 18+ Population ³
15,209,777	75.5%	13,877,474	86.9%	13,595,167	68.0%	12,531,636	79.0%



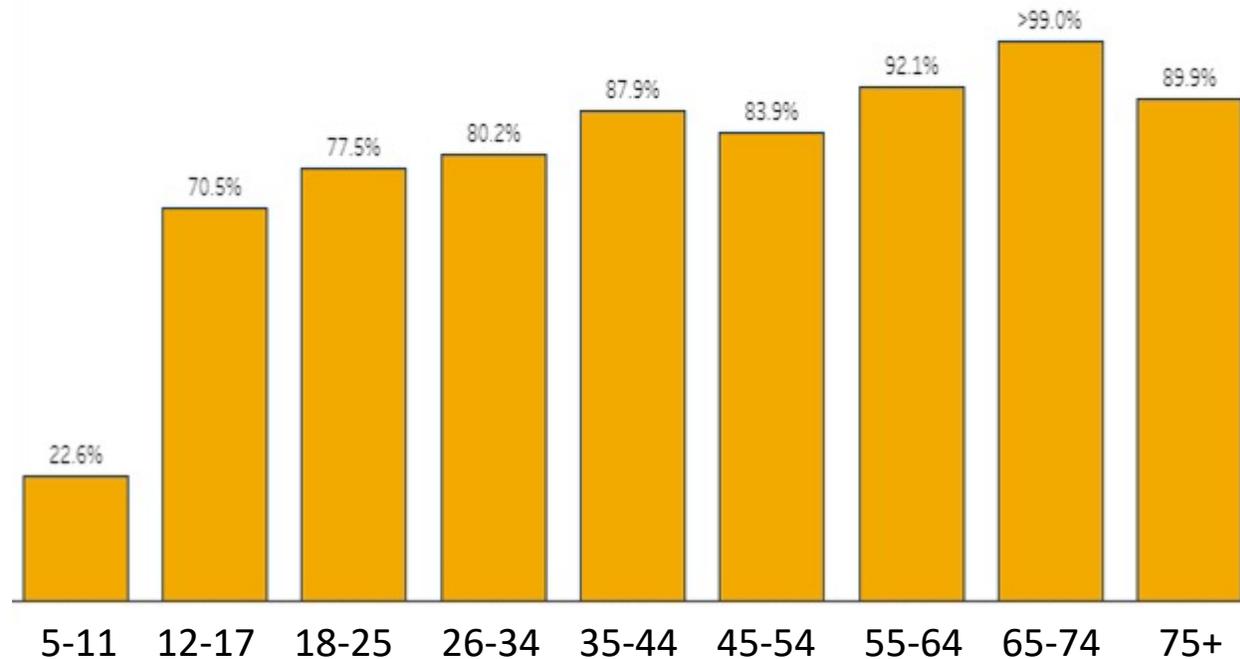
© 2021 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



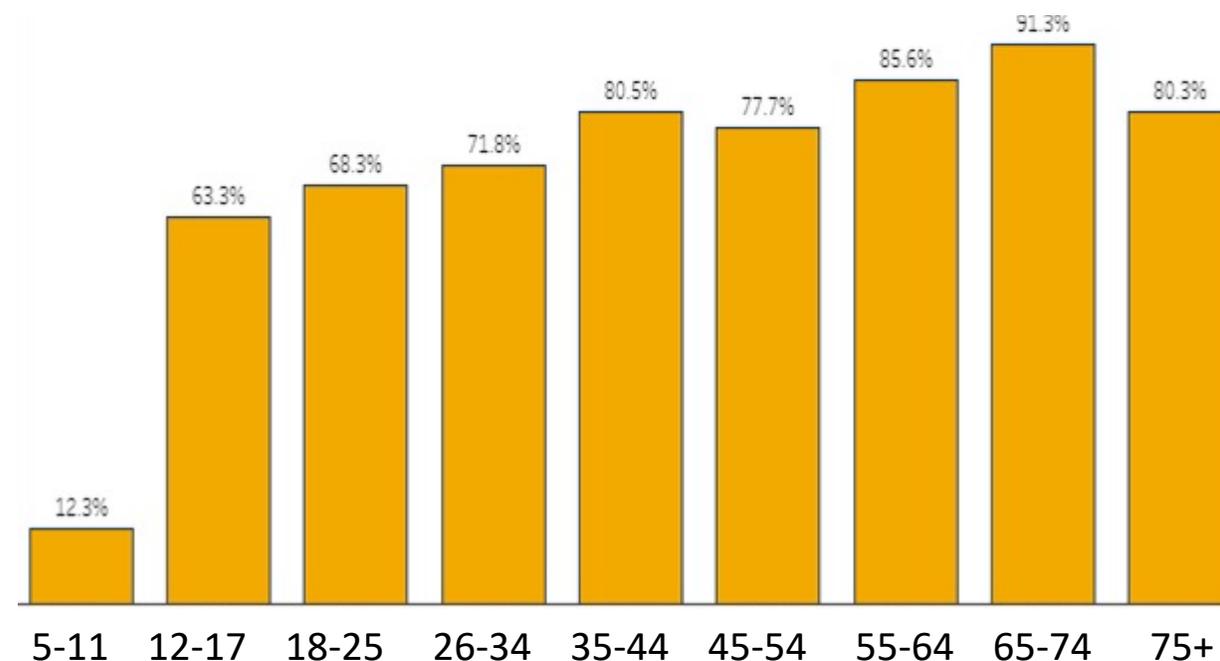
Percent of Population Vaccinated in New York State

By Age, as of 12/14/2021

AT LEAST ON VACCINE DOSE

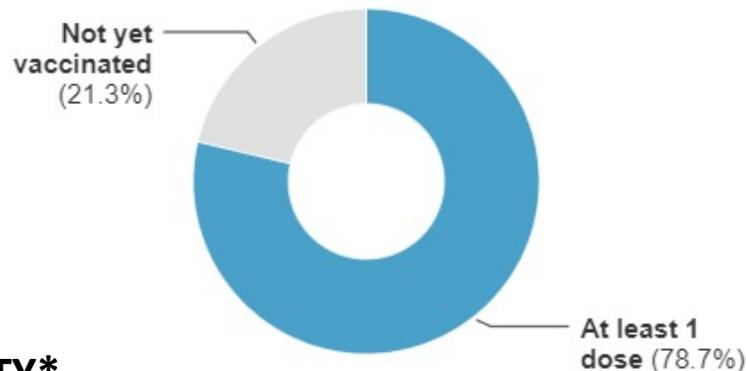


COMPLETED VACCINE SERIES

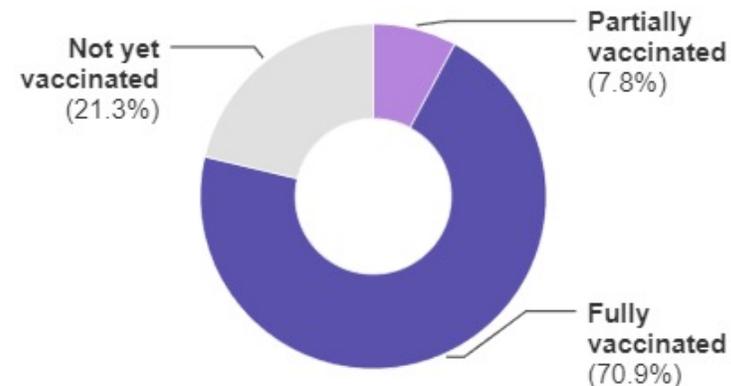


Percent of New York City Residents Vaccinated by Race/Ethnicity

ALL AGES WITH AT LEAST 1 DOSE

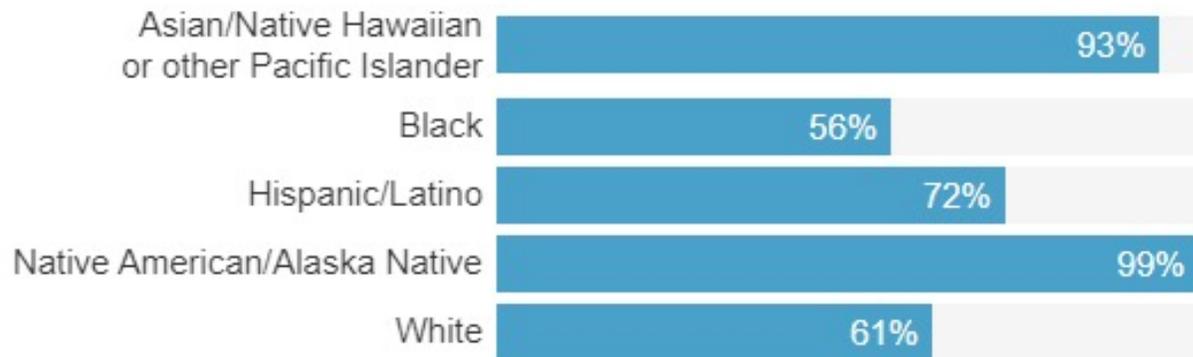


ALL AGES FULLY VACCINATED

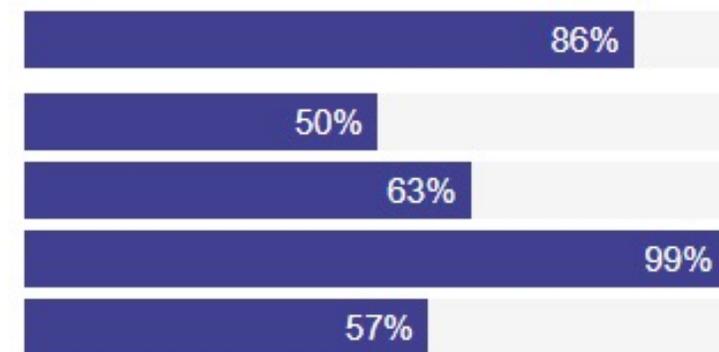


RACE/ ETHNICITY*

Race/ethnicity At least 1 dose



Fully vaccinated

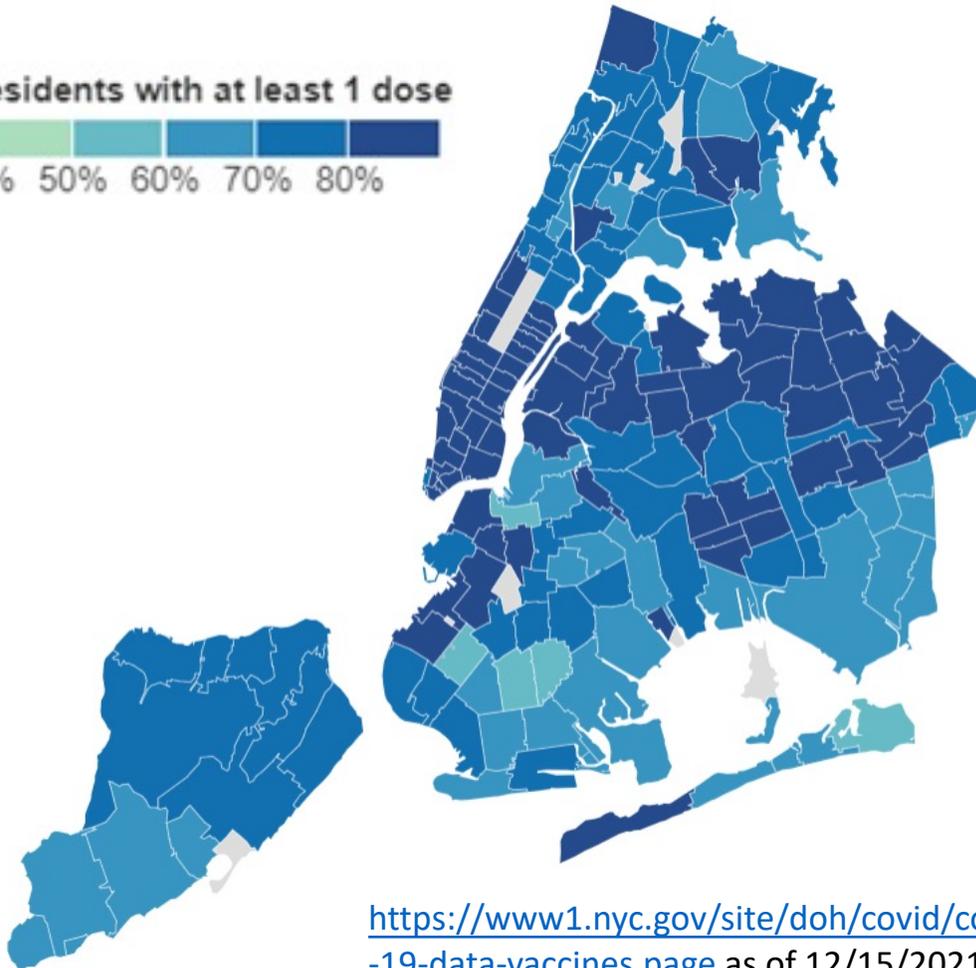
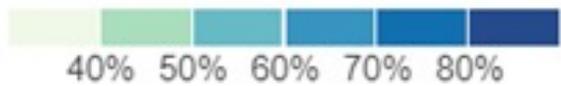


<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data-vaccines.page>; updated 12/15/2021

* Race/ethnicity data includes all eligible New Yorkers

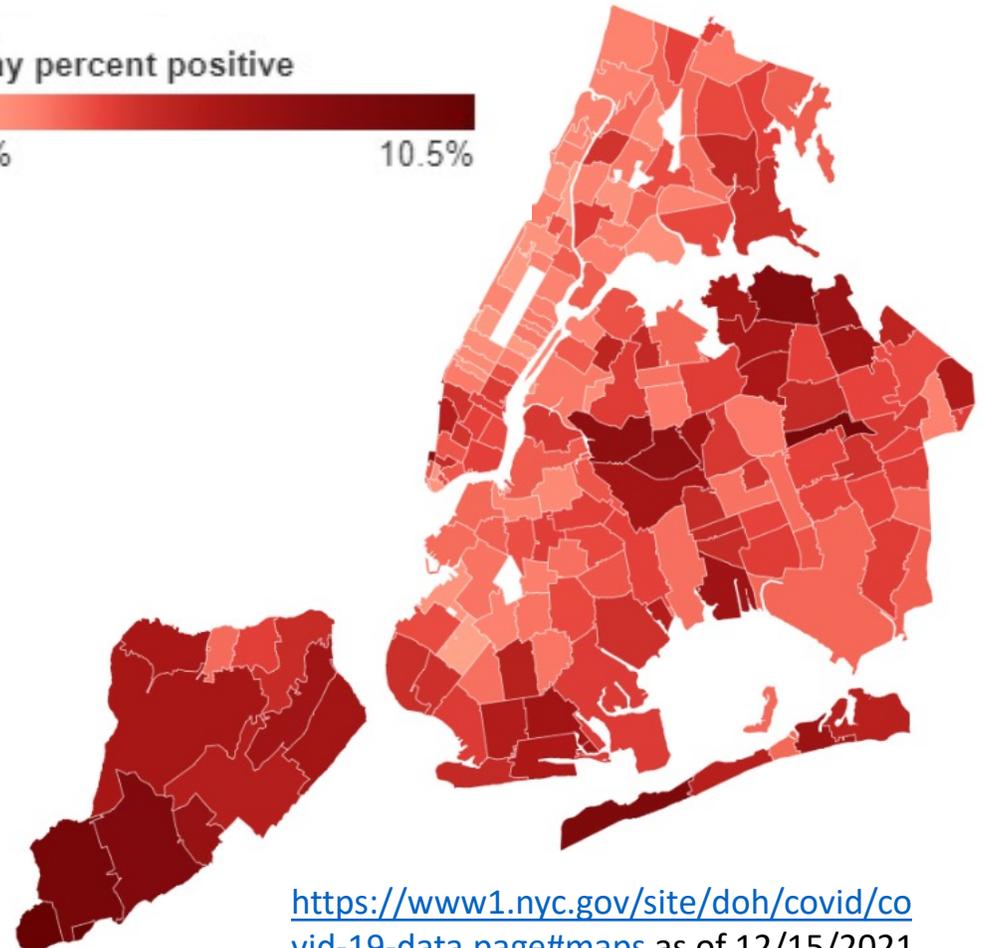
Vaccination Coverage Compared to Recent Average Daily COVID-19 Percent Positive by NYC Zip Code

NYC residents with at least 1 dose



<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data-vaccines.page> as of 12/15/2021

7-day percent positive



<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data.page#maps> as of 12/15/2021

OUTLINE



COVID-19 ORAL ANTIVIRAL TREATMENT

The information presented here is preliminary and based on regular discussions with Federal partners. The content is subject to change based upon official EUA release.

Oral Antivirals to Treat COVID-19

Clinical Use and Indications

- Two oral antivirals under FDA review to **treat** non-hospitalized, symptomatic adults diagnosed with COVID-19 who are at increased risk of progressing to severe illness
 - Paxlovid (Pfizer) -Reduced risk of hospitalization by $\geq 88\%$
 - Molnupiravir (Merck) - Reduced risk of hospitalization by 30%
- Target certain surface proteins on SARS-CoV-2 to prevent efficient replication of the virus in host cells
- Both would be taken twice daily x 5 days
- Supplies will be limited, and providers should prioritize oral antivirals for patients unable to receive monoclonal antibody (mAb) treatment

Paxlovid (PF-07321332; ritonavir)

- **Phase 2/3 placebo-controlled clinical trial, interim analysis (N=2,246)**

- High-risk, non-hospitalized adults, mild to moderate symptoms for ≤ 5 days
- Primary endpoint: hospitalization or death

	N	Hospitalized (D#28)	Death	% Reduction
Paxlovid bid x 5d	1039	8 (0.8%)	0	88% ($p < 0.0001$)
Placebo	1046	66 (6.3%)	12 (1.1%)	

- **Subgroup analysis of patients treated within 3 days of symptom onset = 89%**
- Adverse events similar between treatment and placebo group, fewer emergent events in treatment group (1.6% vs. 6.6%)

<https://www.pfizer.com/news/press-release/press-release-detail/pfizer-announces-additional-phase-23-study-results>

Molnupiravir (MK-4482, EIDD-2801)

- **Phase 3 placebo-controlled clinical trial, interim analysis (N=775)**

- High-risk, non-hospitalized adults, mild to moderate symptoms
- Symptom onset within 5 days
- Excluded pregnancy, verified by a negative pregnancy test

	N	Hospitalized or Death (D#29)	Percent Reduction
Molnupiravir bid x 5d	709	48 (6.8%)	30% (p=0.0218)
Placebo	699	68 (9.7%)	

- Efficacy against variants Gamma, Delta, Mu (40% of cases sequenced)
- Adverse event similar between treatment and placebo group

Oral Antivirals to Treat COVID-19

Expected Eligibility With EUA

- Therapy will likely only be available for people who meet all the following conditions:
 - Age 18 years and older
 - Have a medical condition or other factors that increase their risk for severe illness
 - Consider race and ethnicity when assessing individual risk. Longstanding systemic health and social inequities may put individual patients at increased risk of getting sick and dying from COVID-19
- In addition to receive the therapy, patients need to:
 - Test positive for SARS-CoV-2 on a nucleic acid amplification test or antigen test
 - Have mild to moderate COVID-19 symptoms
 - Be within 5 days of symptom onset
 - Not be hospitalized or receiving oxygen therapy due to COVID-19
- Pregnant and lactating women were excluded from clinical oral antiviral trials

COVID-19: Providers

COVID-19

Treatments

Prevention and Groups at Higher Risk

Vaccine

Testing

Pregnancy

Mental Health and Substance Use

Data

Information for Providers

Reopening Businesses and Schools

Posters and Flyers

General Vaccines **Outpatient Therapies** Facilities Guidance

Monoclonal Antibodies and Other Outpatient Therapeutics

There are several COVID-19 oral antivirals under development, but anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies are currently the only therapeutic authorized for:

- Treatment of non-hospitalized patients with mild to moderate COVID-19 who are at high risk of progressing to severe disease.
- Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for people at high risk of progressing to severe COVID-19.

Monoclonal antibodies are made in a laboratory and work as substitute antibodies that can help fight an infection before the body mounts its own immune response. The antibodies are directed against specific targets on the spike protein of SARS-CoV-2, blocking viral entry into cells. They are recommended by the [National Institutes of Health COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines](#) for outpatient treatment of COVID-19 and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).

If you start treatment soon after the onset of symptoms, monoclonal antibodies can decrease the risk of hospitalization and death due to COVID-19 by as much as 70% to 85% and reduce hospital length of stay and emergency department visits.

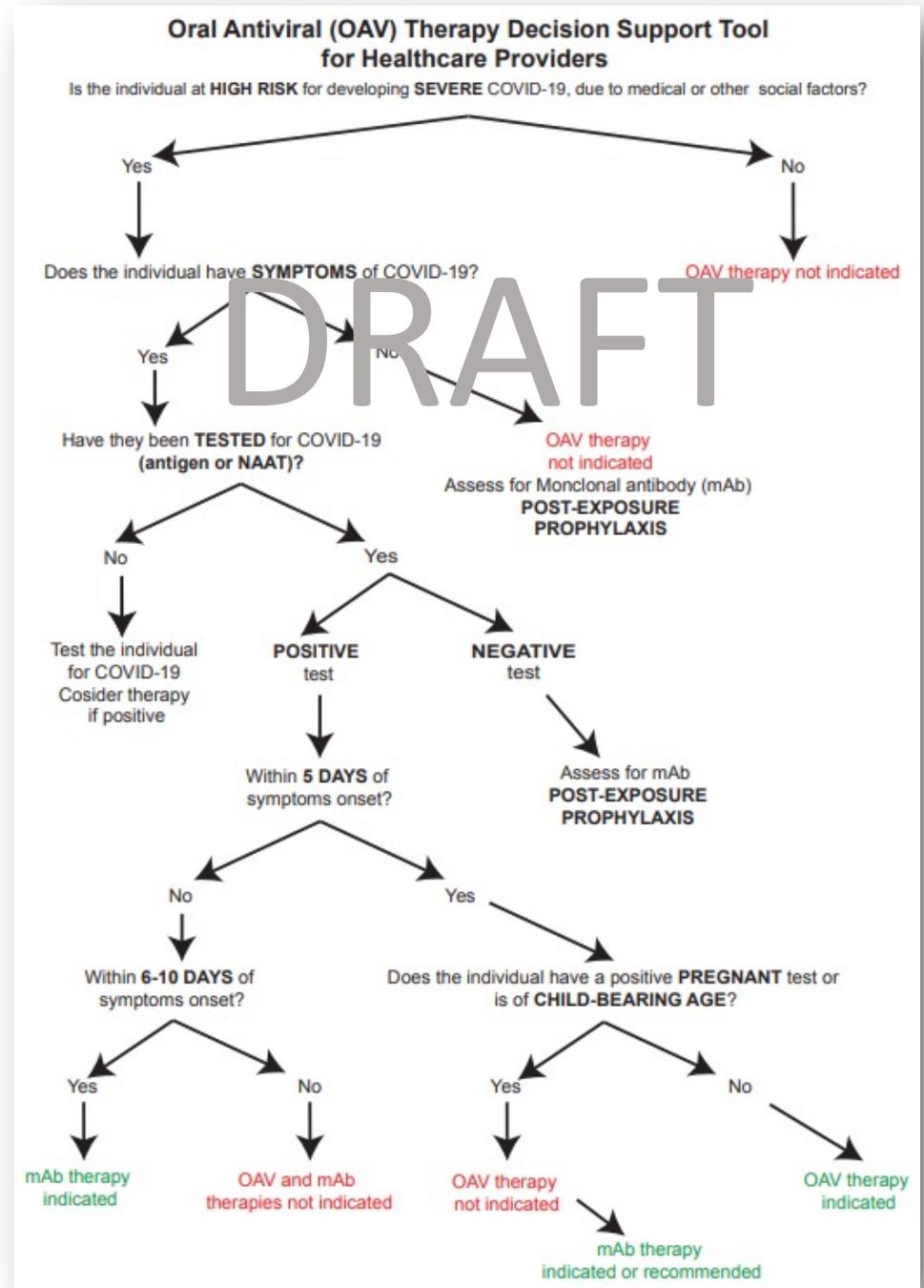
As PEP, the antibodies can reduce the risk of developing symptomatic COVID-19 by 80%.

Providers should refer all eligible symptomatic patients for this treatment, regardless of a patient's vaccination status.

- [Visual Abstract: Refer Patients for Monoclonal Antibody Therapy for COVID-19](#) (PDF, September 2021)

Expand All Collapse All

nyc.gov/health/covidprovidertreatments



Oral Antivirals to Treat COVID-19

Distribution NYS and NYC

- Initial supplies have been purchased by U.S. Government
 - Will be provided to States/treatment sites for free
- Initial allocations to states will be extremely limited
 - Focus will be on ensuring *equitable* access for *highest risk* outpatients
 - Sites able to provide mAbs (e.g., hospital EDs) will likely be lower priority to receive at first
 - Biweekly allocations
 - Similar to all initial new product allocations, delivery is a push to the counties and boroughs, this is not going to be a request system

Oral Antivirals to Treat COVID-19

Distribution NYC

- Initially in NYC, oral medications will only be distributed by Alto Pharmacy
 - Retail pharmacy selected through competitive process to ensure equitable access for all New Yorkers
 - Allows easier supply management, reducing burden on patients and providers
- Will offer free courier delivery across all five boroughs
 - COVID-19 antiviral prescriptions should be routed to Alto Pharmacy
 - Once received, patients can schedule delivery on the Alto mobile app, by text or by phone
 - Prescriptions confirmed by 5 pm weekdays or 1pm on weekends are delivered the same day
- As supplies increase, additional pharmacies will be added as access points based on local needs

Oral Antivirals to Treat COVID-19

Prescribing NYC

- For e-prescribing add Alto Pharmacy to your electronic medical record (EMR)
- Locate Alto Pharmacy in your ePrescribing platform or EMR, by searching on any of the following data points:
 - Name: Alto Pharmacy
 - Address: 100 Park Ave, Front E, New York, NY 10017
 - NPI: 1417578899
 - NCPDP: 5831866
 - Ensure search filters do not include a mileage or radius limit and that you are not on a “favorites” or “recently viewed” filter
- Alternatively, Alto Pharmacy accepts prescriptions via phone (800) 874-5881 or fax at (415) 484-7058

Oral Antivirals to Treat COVID-19

Prescribing NYC

- Verify patient phone number and address for delivery in the chart
- Record patient's race/ethnicity in the note for pharmacist section
- Send prescription to Alto Pharmacy
- Advise patient they will receive a call or text message from the pharmacy ((800) 874-5881) to schedule delivery. The patient must respond to the call or text to confirm delivery
- For questions or concerns, contact Alto Pharmacy at (800) 874-5881

- The amount of product New York State receives will be distributed to counties and regions using an algorithm that will be based on multiple factors, including:
 - Population density
 - At-risk population (e.g., unvaccinated population)
 - COVID-19 case burden
- First initial phase:
 - Push system of distribution
 - 2-3 pharmacy sites per county
 - Prioritizing communities within each county with a high Medicaid population
 - Partnering with Federal Retail Pharmacy Partners
- As supplies increase, additional pharmacies will be added as access points

- Initial allocation, paired with **utilization data, will be used to determine future allocations**
- Sites will be required to adhere to a **daily reporting requirement**
- Reporting of product will support the release of a product finder tool supported by the Federal Government (details TBD)

OUTLINE



GENERAL UPDATES, AND CO-CIRCULATION WITH INFLUENZA

New SARS-CoV-2 Variant of Concern: Omicron (B.1.1.529) Variant

- First detected in Botswana November 11, 2021, and South Africa on November 14, 2021; now numerous countries and states
- Omicron cases have been detected in NYC and elsewhere in New York State, including in people without travel history
- Assume community transmission of this variant is occurring, however, delta remains the dominant strain in New York and NYC

New SARS-CoV-2 Variant of Concern: Omicron (B.1.1.529) Variant

- About 50 mutations compared to original SARS-CoV-2 virus, > 30 within spike protein of the virus
- We know more about what we don't know than what we know, studies are underway, expect to know more in the coming weeks
 - Preliminary evidence suggests it is highly transmissible
 - Spectrum of illness not yet described, unknown if more severe illness compared to other variants
 - Vaccines
 - Expect decreased neutralization from vaccine and prior infection
 - Expect vaccines to remain effective against severe illness and death

New SARS-CoV-2 Variant of Concern: Omicron (B.1.1.529) Variant

- Omicron's emergence underscores the need for COVID-19 prevention measures for all New Yorkers, including those who are fully vaccinated. Remind patients to:
 - Complete a primary COVID-19 vaccination series
 - Get a COVID-19 booster
 - Wear a mask in indoor public settings; consider the type of mask or respirator to use
 - Get tested for COVID-19 if symptomatic or recently exposed to someone with COVID-19, and before and after attending a gathering or travel
 - Stay home when sick, including when symptoms are mild
 - Take other measures to prevent exposure and transmission
- Continue to follow existing quarantine, isolation and testing guidance

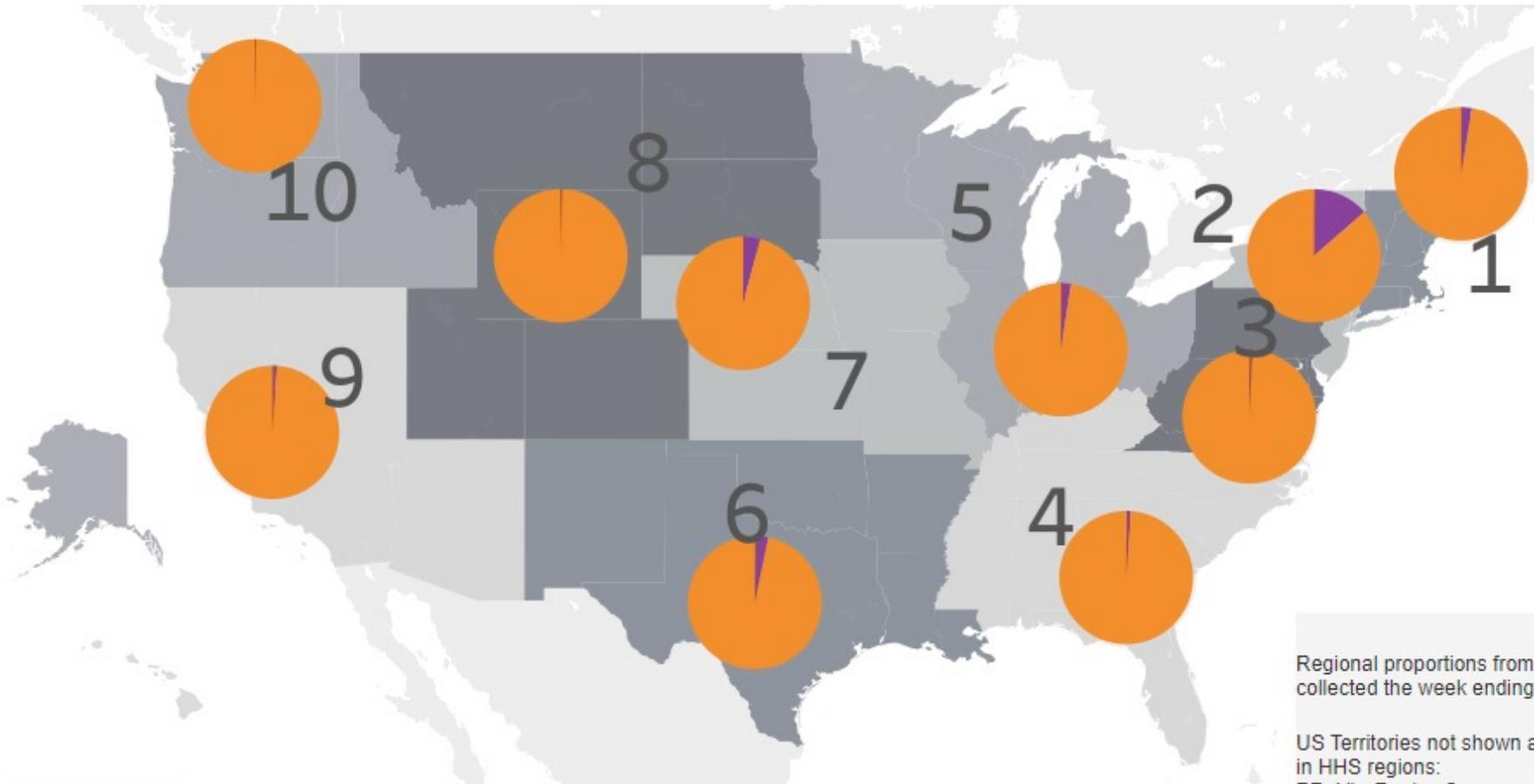
<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/covid/covid-19-omicron-masking-coh-advisory.pdf>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/types-of-masks.html>

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-prevention-and-care.page>

CDC Nowcast Estimate of Proportion of SARS-CoV-2 Variants by HHS Region, USA

12/5/2021-12/11/2021



Delta = 86.4%
Omicron = 13.1%

Region 2 = New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands

Regional proportions from s collected the week ending 1

US Territories not shown ar in HHS regions:

Omicron and Monoclonal Antibodies

- Bamlanivimab + etesevimab
 - Active against Delta (B.1.617.2)
 - **May have significant loss of activity against Omicron**
- Casirivimab + imdevimab (REGEN-COV)
 - Active against Delta
 - **May have significant loss of activity against Omicron**
- Sotrovimab
 - **Likely active against all variants of concern including Omicron**

FDA Expands EUA of mAb to Younger Pediatric Patients, Including Newborns

- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration on December 3, 2021, revised the EUA of bamlanivimab and etesevimab
- Now authorized to administer together in ALL pediatric patients, including newborns for;
 - **Treatment** of mild to moderate COVID-19 with positive COVID-19 test who are at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19, including hospitalization or death
 - **Post-exposure prophylaxis** for prevention of COVID-19 in those at high risk of progression to severe COVID-19, including hospitalization or death

Long-Acting Antibody Combination Therapy

- EVUSHELD - Pre-exposure prophylaxis LAAB from AstraZeneca
 - FDA Authorized
 - Combination of tixagevimab (AZD8895) and cilgavimab (AZD1061)
 - Derived from B-cells donated by convalescent patients after SARS-CoV-2 virus infection
 - 77% reduction in risk of symptomatic COVID-19
 - 75% of participants had co-morbidities that put them at high risk for severe COVID-19 including people who are immunocompromised and may have a reduced immune response to vaccination

Long-Acting Antibody Combination Therapy

- Intramuscular (IM) injection of each of the 2 products, every 6 months
- For persons 12 years of age and older who weigh at least 88 pounds [40 kg]) in persons who are:
 - Not currently infected with SARS-CoV-2 and no recent close contact with someone who is infected with SARS-CoV-2 **and**
 - Who have moderate to severe immune compromise due to a medical condition or have received immunosuppressive medicines or treatments **and**
 - May not mount an adequate immune response to COVID-19 vaccination **or**
 - For whom vaccination with an available COVID-19 vaccine, according to the approved or authorized schedule, is not recommended due to a history of severe adverse reaction to a COVID-19 vaccine or ingredient

Expanded CDC COVID-19 Booster Recommendations

- CDC strengthened the recommendation on booster doses on November 29 and FDA expanded the Pfizer EUA on December 9
 - Everyone ages 18 years and older should get a booster dose six months after their initial Pfizer or Moderna series, or two months after their initial Johnson & Johnson vaccine
 - Based on expansion, NYC DOHMH recommends that adolescents ages 16-17 years should receive a Pfizer booster dose six months after their initial Pfizer series

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/covid-19-vaccines-us.html#considerations-covid19-vax-booster>
[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Update: FDA Expands Eligibility for Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Booster Dose to 16- and 17-Year-Olds | FDA](#)

NYS COVID-19 Executive Order #11

- Declares a disaster emergency in NYS
 - Increasing transmission and hospitalizations
 - Limit non-essential elective procedures for in hospitals or systems with limited capacity as of December 9
 - Does NOT apply to single specialty facilities (e.g., cancer treatment facility), non-hospital owned ambulatory surgery centers, office-based surgery practices, or free-standing diagnostic and treatment centers
 - Coordinated, collaborative approach to ensure hospital capacity meets regional needs while maintaining the long-term resiliency of the State's healthcare infrastructure

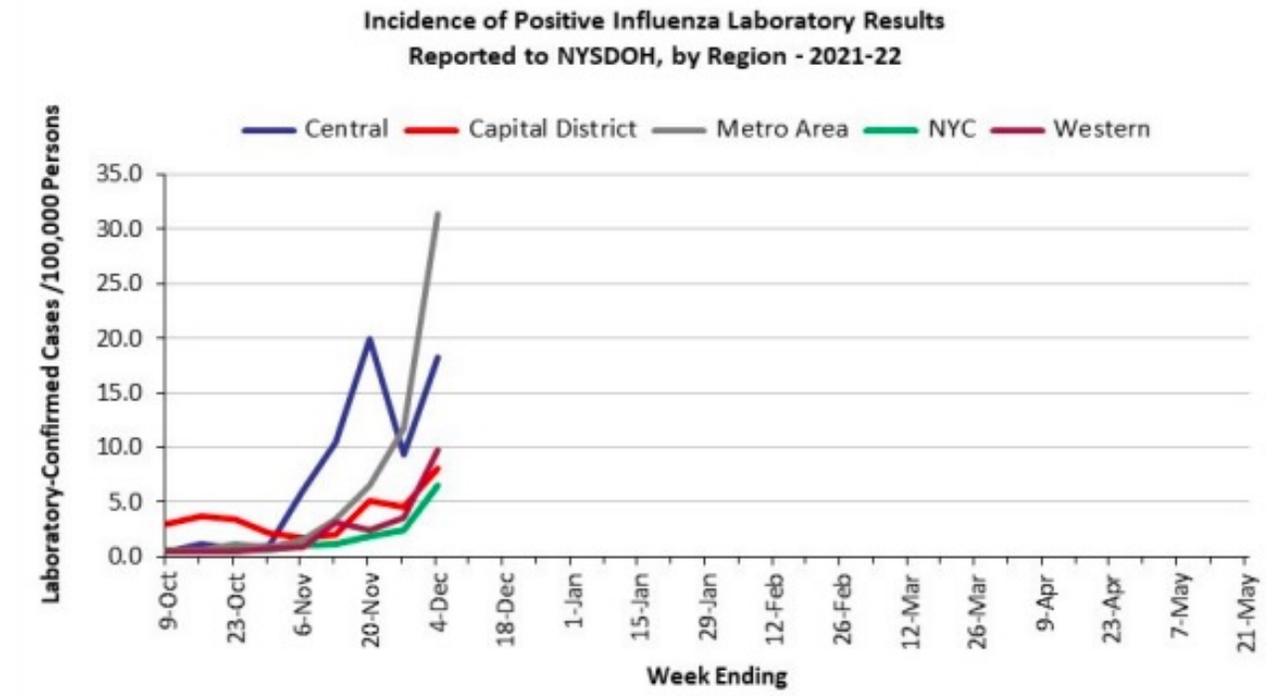
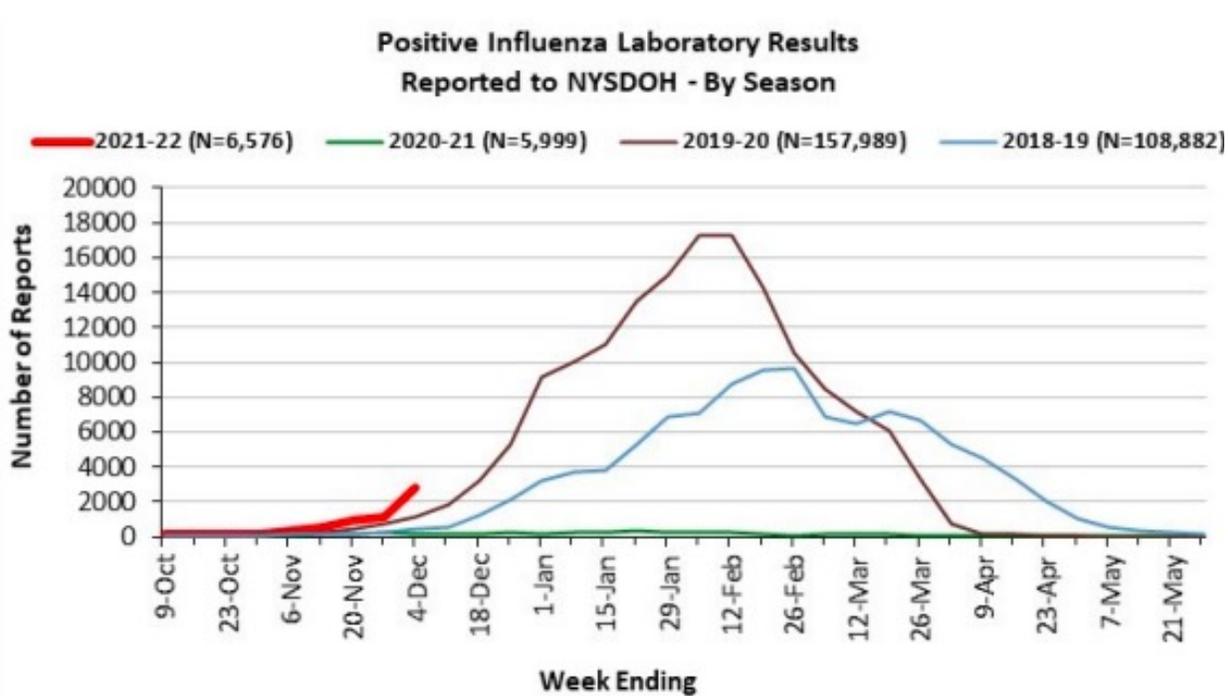
Influenza Season Updates

- Influenza activity in Southern hemisphere has been low to date
 - This may not be predictive of what will occur in U.S.
- Offer flu and COVID-19 vaccines together, if possible
- Start testing patients with influenza-like illness for flu and COVID-19
- Start messaging to high-risk patients:
 - Get vaccinated for flu and COVID-19
 - Get tested for flu and COVID-19 immediately if symptoms develop
 - Important to access timely treatment for COVID-19 or flu if needed

Updated CDC guidance on flu testing and treatment : <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/diagnosis/index.htm>

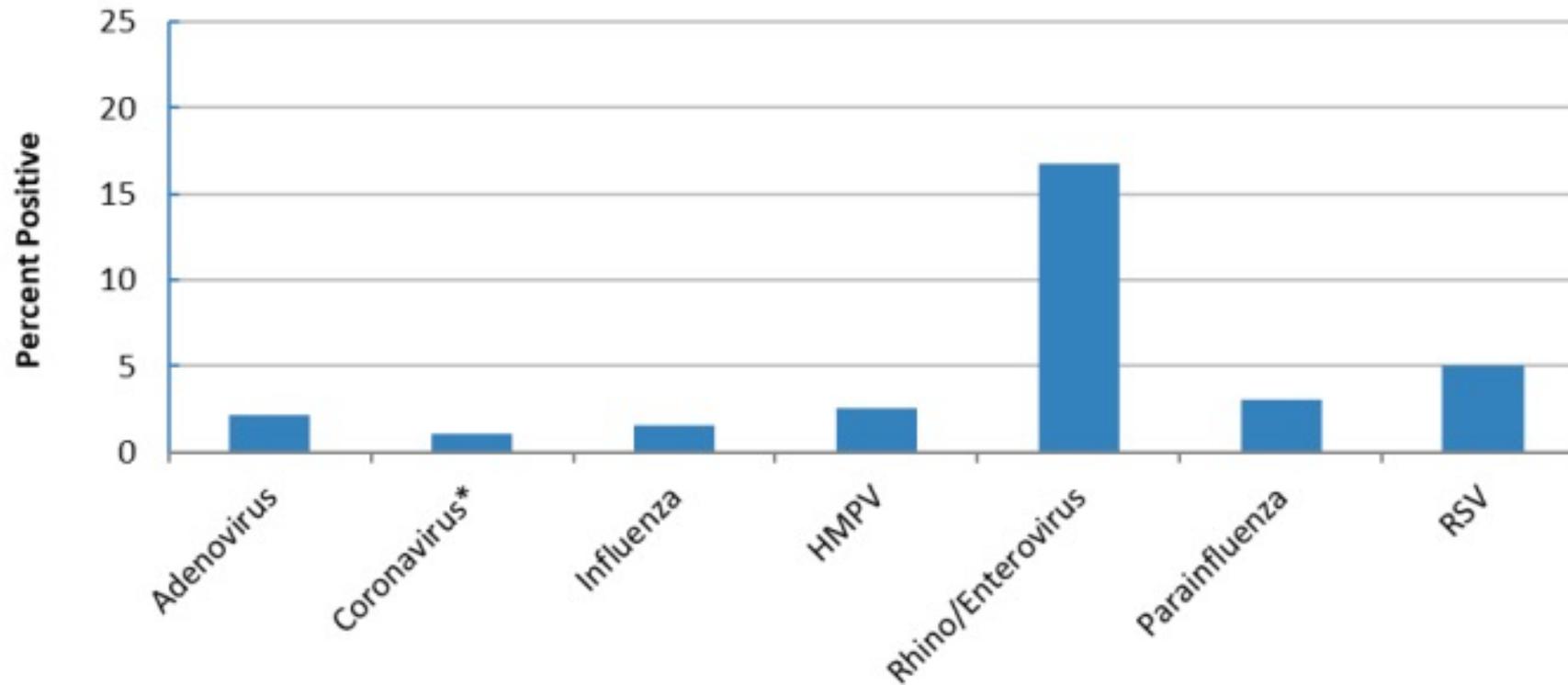
Influenza Surveillance NYS by Region

Week Ending December 4, 2021



<https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/influenza/surveillance/>
<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/health-topics/flu-alerts.page>

Respiratory Virus Results, Selected NYC Labs November 28-December 4, 2021



* Human coronavirus types 229E, NL63, OC43, and HKU1

<https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/influenza/surveillance/>

Influenza Season Updates

CDC Testing strategies during co-circulation SARS-Cov-2

- Options for testing respiratory specimens in patients with acute respiratory illness
 - Outpatient clinical and emergency department
 - Test for SARS-CoV-2 and use judgement to clinically diagnose influenza and prescribe antiviral treatment of influenza if needed, OR
 - Test for both SARS-CoV-2 and influenza viruses
 - Hospitalized or Nursing Home
 - Test for both SARS-CoV-2 and influenza viruses
- Do not order viral culture for initial or primary diagnosis of influenza
- Do not order serology for influenza
- When influenza is circulating, prescribe empiric oseltamivir based on a clinical diagnosis of influenza for patients with progressive illness or risk factors for influenza complications
 - Prescribe even if symptoms have been present > 48 hours

Influenza Season Updates

CDC Testing strategies during co-circulation SARS-Cov-2

Influenza (Flu)

Seasonal Influenza (Flu) > Health Professionals



Seasonal Influenza (Flu)

About Flu +

Who is at Higher Risk of Flu Complications +

This Flu Season +

Prevent Flu +

Flu Vaccines Work +

Symptoms & Diagnosis +

Treatment +

Schools, Businesses & Travelers +

Flu Activity & Surveillance +

Health Professionals -

2021-22 ACIP Summary +

Vaccination +

Information for Clinicians on Influenza Virus Testing -

Overview of Influenza Testing Methods

Multiplex Assays Authorized for Simultaneous Detection of Influenza Viruses and SARS-CoV-2

Information for Clinicians on Influenza Virus Testing

Español | Other Languages

Testing and treatment of influenza when SARS-CoV-2 and influenza viruses are co-circulating

- [Consolidated Clinical Algorithm for Outpatient Clinic or Emergency Department Patients with Acute Respiratory Illness Symptoms \(With or Without Fever\)](#)
- [Clinical Algorithm for Outpatient Clinic or Emergency Department Patients with Acute Respiratory Illness Symptoms \(With or Without Fever\) Not Requiring Hospital Admission](#)
- [Clinical Algorithm for Patients with Acute Respiratory Illness Symptoms Requiring Hospital Admission \(With or Without Fever\)](#)
- [Testing and Management Considerations for Nursing Home Residents](#)

When to Test for Influenza

- [Guide for considering influenza testing when influenza viruses are circulating in the community](#)
- [Influenza virus testing in investigational outbreaks in institutional or other closed settings](#)

How to Interpret Influenza Testing Results

What Influenza Virus Tests Are Available

- [Overview of influenza tests](#)
- [Influenza Virus Testing Methods](#)
- [Table 1: Influenza Virus Testing Methods](#)
- [Table 2: FDA-cleared and Available Rapid Influenza Diagnostic Tests](#)
- [Table 3: FDA-cleared Nucleic Acid Detection Based Tests for Influenza Viruses](#)
- [Table 4: Multiplex Assays Authorized for Simultaneous Detection of Influenza Viruses and SARS-CoV-2](#)
- [Information on Rapid Molecular Assays, RT-PCR, and other Molecular Assays for Diagnosis of Influenza Virus Infection](#)
- [Information about Rapid Influenza Diagnostic Tests](#)

Information for Laboratory Directors and Staff

- [International Reagent Resource \(IRR\): The IRR website provides registered users with reagents, tools and information on influenza and influenza virus detection](#)
- [Guidance for Standards-Based Electronic Reporting for Influenza](#)

Testing Guidance for Clinicians When SARS-CoV-2 and Influenza Viruses are Co-circulating

[Based upon local public health surveillance data and testing at local healthcare facilities]

Español | Other Languages

Outpatient Clinic or Emergency Department Patients with Acute Respiratory Illness Symptoms (With or Without Fever) Not Requiring Hospital Admission

Follow recommended infection prevention and control measures ¹

1. Specimen Collection

- Implement recommended infection prevention and control measures and collect respiratory specimens for influenza and SARS-CoV-2 testing.¹ (Two different specimens may need to be collected if multiplex testing for influenza viruses and SARS-CoV-2 is unavailable on-site.^{2,3})

2. SARS-CoV-2 and Influenza Testing

- A) Test for SARS-CoV-2 by nucleic acid detection ^{2,3}; OR if not available, by SARS-CoV-2 antigen detection assay.⁴ (Note: Because antigen detection assays have lower sensitivity than nucleic acid detection assays, a negative SARS-CoV-2 antigen detection assay result does not necessarily exclude SARS-CoV-2 infection and should be confirmed by SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid detection assay, especially if suspicion for COVID-19 is high – such as high SARS-CoV-2 community prevalence or recent close exposure to a person with COVID-19.)
- B) Test for influenza if results will change clinical management or for infection control decisions (e.g. long-term care facility resident returning to a facility, or a person of any age returning to a congregate setting): order rapid influenza nucleic acid detection assay ^{5,6}; if rapid influenza nucleic acid detection assay is not available on-site, order rapid influenza antigen detection assay. ⁷ (If available, multiplex nucleic acid detection assay for SARS-CoV-2, influenza A and B viruses can be performed on-site, or at an offsite clinical laboratory.^{2,3}) (Note: Because SARS-CoV-2 and influenza virus co-infection can occur, a positive influenza test result without SARS-CoV-2 testing does not exclude SARS-CoV-2 infection, and a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result without influenza testing does not exclude influenza virus infection).

3. Treatment

- Prescribe antiviral treatment if on-site influenza testing is positive OR prescribe empiric antiviral treatment without influenza testing based upon a clinical diagnosis of influenza for patients of any age with progressive disease of any duration, and for children and adults at high risk for influenza complications with illness.^{6,8,9} (encourage patients to start antiviral treatment as soon as possible)
- For adult patients with suspected community-acquired pneumonia who do not require hospitalization, see antibiotic

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/diagnosis/>

Influenza Season Updates

Testing strategies during co-circulation SARS-Cov-2

- For more information about influenza vaccines and antivirals for influenza treatment and prophylaxis visit:
 - NYS and NYC Health Department provider influenza pages
 - NYC Community Health Information for Influenza Prevention and Control
 - CDC

<https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/influenza/seasonal/providers/>

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/health-topics/influenza.page>

<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/chi/chi-40-3.pdf>

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/index.htm>

CME Activity Online, 2 Credits (See Page 46)
Valid Until June 30, 2022

City Health Information

Volume 40 (2021) | No 3; 31-46

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

INFLUENZA PREVENTION AND CONTROL, 2021-2022

- Provider recommendation is the strongest predictor of vaccination. Ensure that you and your entire staff receive flu vaccine and counsel patients and caregivers on the benefits of flu vaccination.
- Use every opportunity to vaccinate all patients aged 6 months and older against influenza, especially those at risk for severe illness from influenza and coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). All routine vaccines can be coadministered with flu vaccine, including COVID-19 vaccine.
- Vaccinate all children aged 6 through 59 months attending City-licensed and City-regulated childcare against influenza by December 31st of each year, as required by the New York City Board of Health.
- Give inactivated flu vaccine to all pregnant persons in any trimester to prevent influenza infection and complications in both the patient and infant.
- Administer high-dose or adjuvanted flu vaccine to patients aged 65 years and older.

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VACCINATE AGAINST PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE
Pneumococcal vaccine administration for adults aged 19 years and older (table)

Influenza is a highly contagious viral infection that results in serious illness, hospitalizations, and deaths every season. Infants, pregnant persons, older adults, and people of any age with chronic medical conditions are at higher risk for serious complications.¹ During the 2020-2021 influenza season, which occurred concurrently with the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, rates of influenza were the lowest recorded.^{2,3} There were no influenza-associated deaths among children in New York City (NYC); 1 child died from influenza in the United States.^{3,4} In addition to flu vaccination, precautions taken during the COVID-19 pandemic, including social distancing and mask wearing, may have limited the spread of influenza.²

Vaccination is our best defense against influenza and its complications. An estimated



Be Festive, Stay Safe! Tips for a Safer Holiday Season

Get vaccinated against COVID-19 to enjoy a safer holiday season. For more information, visit [nyc.gov/covidvaccine](https://www1.nyc.gov/covidvaccine). Here are some other tips to keep you and your friends and family safe.

No matter how you celebrate, help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Stay home if sick:

Celebrate at home if you or your family members are not feeling well or have recently tested positive for COVID-19. If you are not fully vaccinated and were recently exposed to someone with COVID-19, you should also stay home.

Get vaccinated: It is the best way to protect yourself and those around you from COVID-19. Once fully vaccinated, all activities become safer. Get a booster dose if you are eligible, particularly if you are at higher risk.

Wear a face mask:

You can have COVID-19 and not know it. Everyone should wear a face mask when in public indoor spaces or in crowded outdoor spaces.

Keep your hands clean:

Wash your hands often or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer. Avoid touching your face with unwashed hands and cover your coughs and sneezes.

Safer holiday activities

• **Host a virtual party.** If you or your friends and family are not fully vaccinated, celebrate with a video dinner party. Ring in the new year at a virtual costume party.



• **Deck the halls.** Put up decorations to get in the holiday spirit. Walk around your neighborhood and enjoy the decorated homes and shops. Stop for a hot drink to stay warm.

• **Spread the holiday cheer.** Surprise your neighbor by dropping off some holiday cookies. Mail holiday cards to your co-workers or call a friend you have not spoken to in a while. Invite someone who may be alone to join your holiday dinner.

• **Let it snow.** Make a snowperson, go sledding or snow shoeing, or have a snowball fight.



• **Holiday shopping.** Shop online to avoid crowds or call for curbside pickup at your favorite local store. If you shop in person, wear a face mask even if vaccinated, use hand sanitizer and go during off-hours.

• **Have a feast.** Make your favorite holiday meal and share it with your loved ones – you've earned it!



Gatherings

Gathering with others increases the risk of COVID-19 especially if not everyone is vaccinated. Group settings make physical distancing difficult and it is not possible to wear a face mask when eating and drinking. If you meet up with others:

• **Consider risks:** If you or a loved one are an older adult or have a health condition that increases your risk of severe COVID-19, consider staying home and enjoying the holidays from afar, especially if you are not fully vaccinated.

• **Get tested.** Get a COVID-19 test **before** and **after** you attend a gathering or travel, especially if you will be with older adults or others at increased risk of severe COVID-19.

Tips for a Safer Holiday Season

Advise your patients to:

- Get COVID-19 vaccination and boosters
- Get tested before and after gatherings and travel
 - If using a rapid antigen test before a gathering, time it as close possible to the actual gathering
 - Antigen tests are not as sensitive as PCR and perform best when a person is actively shedding virus

<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/covid/covid-19-safer-holidays.pdf>

Useful Links

NYSDOH - Provider COVID-19 Resources

- Mask or vax requirement:
<https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/frequently-asked-questions-proof-full-vaccination-or-mask-requirement-businesses-and-venues>
- COVID-19 information for providers:
<https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/information-healthcare-providers>
- COVID-19 Data: <https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/vaccination-progress-date>
- Monoclonal antibody therapeutics:
<https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/monoclonal-antibody-therapeutics>

NYC DOHMH - Provider COVID-19 Resources

- Provider page:
<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-providers.page>
- Monoclonal antibodies/outpatient therapeutics:
[nyc.gov/health/covidprovidertreatments](https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/covidprovidertreatments)
- Data page: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data.page>
- Dear Colleague COVID-19 newsletters - sign up for *City Health Information* subscription at: [nyc.gov/health/register](https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/register)
- NYC Health Alert Network - sign up at:
<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/resources/health-alert-network.page>
- Provider Access Line: **866-692-3641**

